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Atom Laser Divergence

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We measure the angular divergence of a quasicontinuous, rf-outcoupled, free-falling atom laser as a function of the outcoupling frequency. The data are compared to a Gaussian-beam model of laser propagation that generalizes the standard formalism of photonic lasers. Our treatment includes diffraction, magnetic lensing, and interaction between the atom laser and the condensate. We find that the dominant source of divergence is the condensate-laser interaction.

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A dilute gas of atoms condensed in a single quantum state of a magnetic trap [1–6] is the matter-wave analog of photons stored in an optical cavity. A further atomic parallel to photonics is the “atom laser” [7–10], a coherent extraction of atoms from a Bose-Einstein condensate. Atom lasers are of basic interest as a probe of condensate properties [11] and as a coherent source of atoms [12]. Furthermore, just as optical lasers greatly exceeded previous light sources in brightness, atom lasers will be useful in experiments that simultaneously require monochromaticity, collimation, and intensity, such as holographic atom lithography [13], continuous atomic clocks [14], and coupling into atomic waveguides [15].

Initial work on atom lasers has demonstrated several types of coherent, pulsed output couplers [7–9] as well as a coherent narrow-band coupler [10,16], which is the type employed in our work. In this Letter, we address the nature of propagation of an atom laser outcoupled from a condensate. Our experimental data show that the laser beam is well characterized by a divergence angle. We measure this angle versus radio-frequency (rf) outcoupler frequency, which chooses the vertical extraction point of the atom laser from the condensate (see Fig. 1a). In choosing the extraction point, one chooses the thickness of the condensate to be crossed by the extracted atoms, as well as the width of the atom laser beam at the extraction plane. To interpret these data, we use a formalism that generalizes the *ABCD* matrices treatment of photonic lasers [17,18]. This treatment allows us to calculate analytically the divergence of the laser due to diffraction, magnetic lensing, and interactions with the condensate. We find that, for our typical experimental conditions, the divergence of the laser is primarily due to interaction between the atoms in the laser and the atoms remaining in the condensate. We describe this interaction as a thin lens. Note that the existence of such an interactive lensing effect is in stark contrast to a photonic laser, since photons do not interact. Interactions were estimated to be similarly important for pulsed atom lasers [7,9]. In our case, the divergence is also magnified by a thick-lens-like potential due to the quadratic Zeeman effect of the magnetic trapping fields.

The technique we use to obtain Bose-Einstein condensates with ^{87}Rb is described in detail elsewhere [19]. Briefly, a Zeeman-slowed atomic beam loads a magneto-optical trap in a glass cell. Typically 10^8 atoms are transferred to a magnetic trap, which is subsequently compressed to oscillation frequencies of $\omega_x = \omega_z = 2\pi \times 144 \text{ Hz}$ and $\omega_y = 2\pi \times 9 \text{ Hz} = \lambda\omega_z$ in the quadrupole and dipole directions, respectively, where z is vertical. The Ioffe-Pritchard trap is created with an iron-core electromagnet, with a typical quadrupole gradient of $11.7 \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$, and an uncompensated dipole bias field of $B_0 = 5.4 \text{ mT}$. A 40 s, rf-induced evaporative cooling ramp in the compressed trap results in condensates of typically 5×10^5 atoms, with a 15% rms shot-to-shot variation.

Atom lasers are created by applying a rf field at about 38.6 MHz, to transfer condensate atoms from the trapped $|F, m_F\rangle = |1, -1\rangle$ state to the weakly antitrapped $|1, 0\rangle$ state, which also falls under gravity (see Fig. 1a). The rf field is weak (approximately $0.1 \mu\text{T}$) and applied for a relatively long duration ($t_{\text{oc}} = 10 \text{ ms}$) [16]. There is no significant coupling to the $|1, +1\rangle$ state because the $F = 1$

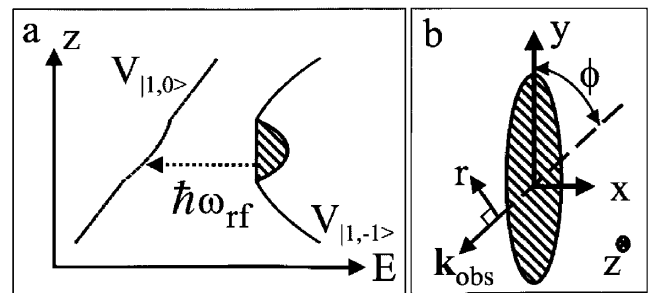


FIG. 1. (a) Schematic representation of outcoupling from the trap potential $V_{|1,-1\rangle}$ to the untrapped $V_{|1,0\rangle}$ potential via an rf photon at ω_{rf} . The vertical direction is z . The curves shown include magnetic, gravitational, and mean-field potentials. (b) The wave vector \mathbf{k}_{obs} for the absorptive imaging light beam at an angle ϕ with respect to the weak axis y of the condensate. The horizontal coordinate in the imaging plane is r . In both images, the condensate is crosshatched.

sublevel transitions are split by 0.8 MHz due to the non-linear part of the Zeeman effect at 5.4 mT. To measure the spatial distribution of the atom laser, we take an absorptive image with a pulse of resonant light 6 ms after the moment when the rf outcoupling ends and the trap is turned off. As depicted in Fig. 1b, the image is taken at a $\phi = 55^\circ$ angle from the weakly confining y axis of the trap. Figure 2a shows a typical image of an atom laser.

The gravitational sag g/ω_z^2 shifts the entire condensate from the center of the magnetic trap to a region where isofield surfaces are planes of approximately constant height z_0 across the condensate [10]. The relation between rf frequency $\omega_0 + \delta_{\text{rf}}$ and coupling height z_0 is

$$\delta_{\text{rf}} = -\Delta \frac{z_0}{R_z} - \frac{\mu}{\hbar} \left(1 - \frac{z_0^2}{R_z^2} \right), \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta = MgR_z/\hbar$ is the spectral half-width of the condensate, M is the mass of the atom, g is gravitational acceleration, and R_z is the Thomas-Fermi (TF) radius [20] of the condensate along z . The radius R_z is $\sqrt{2\mu/M\omega_z^2}$, and μ is the chemical potential $(\hbar\bar{\omega}/2)(15a_{11}N)^{2/5}(M\bar{\omega}/\hbar)^{-1/5}$, where N is the number of atoms in the condensate, $a_{11} = 5.67$ nm is the s -wave scattering length between ^{87}Rb atoms in the $|1, -1\rangle$ state [21], and $\bar{\omega}^3 = \omega_x\omega_y\omega_z$. In Eq. (1), we have chosen ω_0 such that $\delta_{\text{rf}} = \pm\Delta$ when $z_0 = \mp R_z$. For our experimental parameters, $\mu/\hbar \ll \Delta$, so δ_{rf} is roughly linearly dependent on z_0 , with slope $-Mg/\hbar$. Therefore, in choosing the coupling frequency, we choose the height within the condensate at which the laser is sourced.

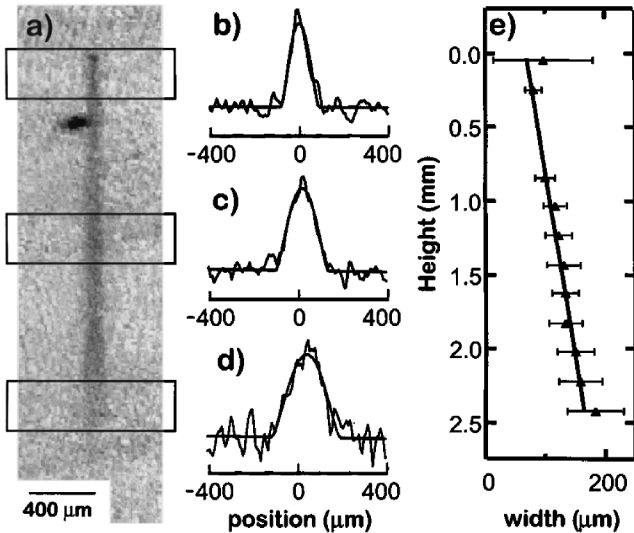


FIG. 2. Typical continuous atom laser output. (a) Absorptive image of laser, after 10 ms of output coupling at 38.557 MHz and 6 ms of free flight. The condensate (the darkest area of image) is displaced from the beginning of the laser because of a magnetic kick separating atoms in the $m_F = -1$ and $m_F = 0$ states. (b)–(d) Examples of absorption profiles of the atom laser, taken from the three regions boxed in (a). Each profile is fit to find a width R_n and density ρ_n . (e) The divergence angle of a single laser is found with a linear fit to the series of measured widths $\{R_n\}$.

Short-term (ms-scale) stability of the bias field is verified by the continuity of flux along the laser (Fig. 2a). We find that the shot-to-shot stability and reproducibility of the bias field, between each 80 s cycle of trapping, cooling, and condensation, is about $\pm 0.4 \mu\text{T}$ or ± 3 kHz. This stability is sufficient to scan through the condensate spectral width of about 20 kHz. In one out of five runs (a run is a set of about 10 cycles), the data were not self-consistent, which we attribute to a larger ($>1 \mu\text{T}$) bias field fluctuation during that run. We could maintain this bias field stability, typically one part in 10^4 [22], by using either a low-noise power supply or a battery, since only 1.3 A is used to energize the dipole coils during evaporation and outcoupling.

We analyze the images (such as Fig. 2a) to measure the flux and divergence of the outcoupled laser. Figures 2b through 2d show the first step in the analysis, a series of fits to the transverse spatial profile of the laser, as measured at several heights z_n , averaging across $\pm 140 \mu\text{m}$. The column density profile is fit at each z_n by $\rho_n(1 - r^2/R_n^2)^{3/2}$, where r is the horizontal coordinate in the image plane (see Fig. 1b), ρ_n is the peak column density, and R_n is the width. This fit function would be the rigorously correct function for an atom laser without divergence [23] or for a free condensate undergoing mean-field expansion [24]; here we observe empirically that the fits are good. From the integral of the column densities at each height, we determine the output flux F with a fit to $F/\sqrt{2g(z - z_0)}$, a form that assumes constant flux, purely gravitational acceleration, and a density that decreases with the inverse of the classical velocity, valid when $|z - z_0| \gg \ell_g$, where $\ell_g = [\hbar^2/(2gM^2)]^{1/3}$ is the gravitational length. Finally, from the series $\{R_n\}$ and $\{z_n\}$, we determine a geometric expansion angle by a linear fit (see Fig. 2e). We will discuss below why one would expect a linear rather than parabolic shape for a laser falling under gravity.

We repeated the above imaging, and analysis for atom lasers coupled at a variety of rf coupling frequencies. Figure 3 shows the averaged half-angle divergence versus outcoupler detuning, from 15 laser images. We see that the divergence clearly decreases at higher δ_{rf} , corresponding to lower initial heights z_0 . These divergence data will be analyzed in more detail below. The inset of Fig. 3 shows laser flux F versus δ_{rf} , and is compared to

$$\frac{F}{F_0} = \left(1 - \frac{z_0^2}{R_z^2} \right)^2 \left[1 - \frac{2\mu}{\hbar\Delta} \frac{z_0}{R_z} + \frac{2\mu^2}{3\hbar^2\Delta^2} \left(1 - \frac{z_0^2}{R_z^2} \right) \right], \quad (2)$$

where F_0 is the peak flux, and Eq. (1) defines the relation between z_0 and δ_{rf} . Equation (2) assumes the laser flux is simply proportional to the linear density of the condensate at the coupling point. For the solid curve shown in the inset of Fig. 3, we have used $N = 4 \times 10^5$ to give $\Delta = 2\pi \times 9.1$ kHz and $R_z = 4.2 \mu\text{m}$. The peak flux is measured to be about $1 \times 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$ by the reduction in condensate number, as in [10]. This is in agreement with the theory

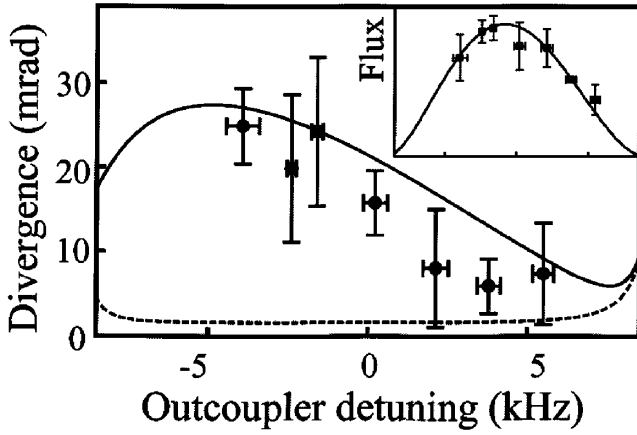


FIG. 3. Divergence (half-angle) versus output coupler detuning from the condensate center. Experimental points are compared with the theoretical calculation (solid line). The dashed line represents the same calculation, but excluding the effects of the condensate-laser interaction. Inset: Output flux (in arbitrary units) versus detuning, with the same frequency scale as the main figure.

of [23], given the applied field strength and uncertainty in the atom number and field polarization [16].

There are several possible sources of divergence of the atom laser, including diffraction, magnetic lensing, and interactions both within the laser and between the laser and the condensate. In order to understand the divergence with a simple analytical model, we make several approximations: (1) that the interactions between atoms *within* the laser are not significant, valid in the low-flux limit; (2) that the roughly parabolic density profile of the atom laser can be approximated by a Gaussian; and (3) that we can use stationary solutions of the Schrödinger equation with a paraxial-type of approximation, in which the fast degrees of freedom [23] are decoupled from the slow evolution of the transverse degrees of freedom, as in [25]. We follow a Gaussian optics treatment similar to that of photonic lasers [17]: the spatial distribution in x and y described by the wave function $\Psi(x, y, t) = \Psi_0 \exp[-iP(t) + ix^2/2q_x(t) + iy^2/2q_y(t)]$, where $P(t)$ describes the overall phase and amplitude, and beam parameters $1/q_{x,y}(t) = i/w_{x,y}^2(t) + c_{x,y}(t)$ describe the widths w_x and w_y and curvatures c_x and c_y of the beam. The observable width is $w(t) = [w_x^2(t) \cos^2(\phi) + w_y^2 \sin^2(\phi)]^{1/2}$, where ϕ is the observation angle (Fig. 1b). The initial widths $w_x^2(0) = 2(R_z^2 - z_0^2)/5$ and $w_y(0) = w_x(0)/\lambda$ give the same rms width as would an initial Thomas-Fermi density profile.

The beam parameters q_x and q_y follow an “ $ABCD$ law” similar to that for a photon laser beam: $q' = (Aq + B)/(Cq + D)$, where the coefficients A , B , C , and D are the four elements in a matrix which transforms ray vectors $\langle x, p/\hbar \rangle$ to $\langle x', p'/\hbar \rangle$ according to classical equations of motion in the same potential. In the following paragraphs, we will calculate the $ABCD$ matrices for interaction with the condensate, propagation with the magnetic trap on, and

free flight after the trap is turned off. Note that even though the ray matrices can be derived using classical equations of motion, their application in the Gaussian beam formalism includes diffraction.

The mean-field interaction potential between an atom in the laser and the condensate is $U_I(\mathbf{r}) = g_{01}\rho_c(\mathbf{r})$, where g_{01} is the s -wave coupling strength $4\pi\hbar^2 a_{01}/M$ between atoms in the $|1, 0\rangle$ state and the trapped $|1, -1\rangle$ state, and $\rho_c(\mathbf{r})$ is the condensate density. Here we use $a_{01} = a_{11}$. We calculate the action of this potential treating it as a lens, and using the thin lens approximation that each trajectory is at its initial transverse position $\langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$. In the Thomas-Fermi limit, the potential $U_I(\mathbf{r})$ is quadratic, and thus gives an impulse $\langle \Delta p_x, \Delta p_y \rangle = [2\mu t_1(x_0, y_0)/R_z^2] \langle x_0, \lambda^2 y_0 \rangle$ after an interaction time t_1 . The on-axis power of the lens is given for $x_0 \ll R_x$ and $y_0 \ll R_y$, with which assumption we find $t_1^2 \approx 2(R_z + z_0)/g$. This gives the thin lens $ABCD$ matrix for the x direction

$$M_{1x}(z_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2\mu}{\hbar R_z^2} \sqrt{2(R_z + z_0)} & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

When applied to the beam parameter q_x , the nontrivial term in Eq. (3) is the wave-front curvature added to the beam. A similar ray matrix $M_{1y}(z_0)$ transforms q_y , but with a curvature term multiplied by λ^2 . For both $M_{1x}(z_0)$ and $M_{1y}(z_0)$, the curvature is positive for all z_0 , since the interaction is always repulsive. A positive curvature corresponds to an expanding wave, and thus the condensate with repulsive interactions ($g_{01} > 0$) is always a *diverging* lens.

When the atom laser falls [26], it evolves in the anti-trapping potential due to the quadratic Zeeman effect of the $|1, 0\rangle$ state, $U_{QZE}(\mathbf{r}) = -\mu_B B^2(\mathbf{r})/B_{HF}$, where μ_B is the Bohr magneton, and $B_{HF} = 0.4883$ T is the hyperfine splitting in magnetic units. We can neglect y -dependent and higher-order terms, since they are several orders of magnitude smaller for the fields in our experiment, to get $U_{QZE}(\mathbf{r}) \approx -\mu_B B_0^2/B_{HF} - M\Omega^2(x^2 + z^2)/2$, where $\Omega = 2\pi \times 30.3 \pm 0.1$ Hz. Below, we will return to evolution in y . The classical motion of a particle in an inverted quadratic potential is given by hyperbolic functions. In the vertical direction, an elongation of the laser is evident: we observe a length of 1.84 ± 0.09 mm, while with gravity alone, one would expect a length of 1.33 mm after 10 ms of coupling and 6 ms of free flight. Including $U_{QZE}(\mathbf{r})$ and our measured trap parameters, we calculate 1.87 mm, in agreement with our observations. The ray matrix for the transverse x direction is

$$M_2(t_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\Omega t_2) & \frac{\hbar}{M\Omega} \sinh(\Omega t_2) \\ \frac{M\Omega}{\hbar} \sinh(\Omega t_2) & \cosh(\Omega t_2) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

where t_2 is the time of evolution, ranging between 0 and t_{oc} . This interaction is a *thick* lens, since $\Omega t_{oc} > 1$, and thus there is sufficient time for the laser to change diameter and curvature during its interaction. During the same time, the beam parameter q_y transforms by the free flight matrix

$$M_{\text{FF}}(t_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \hbar t_2/M \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

which is the $\Omega \rightarrow 0$ limit of $M_2(t_2)$. Note that it is due to the acceleration in both the z and x directions that make the atom lasers well characterized by an asymptotic expansion angle (see Fig. 2e): if there were no acceleration in x , the laser would have parabolic borders.

The third and final transformation of the laser is free-flight expansion between turning the trap off and observing the laser, described by $M_{\text{FF}}(t_F)$, where t_F is the time of flight. To find the width of the laser at any position, we evolve the initial beam parameter $q_x(0) = -i w_x(0)^2$ and $q_y(0) = -i w_y(0)^2$ with the elements of the matrix product $M_{\text{FF}}(t_F)M_2(t_2)M_{1x}(z_0)$ and $M_{\text{FF}}(t_2 + t_F)M_{1y}(z_0)$, respectively. The angle is the ratio of the difference between the observed rms beam size at $t_2 = 0$ and $t_2 = t_{\text{oc}}$ to the length of the laser. Note that this theory has no adjustable parameters since the atom number, output flux, trap frequencies, interaction strength, and bias field have all been measured.

Figure 3 shows the calculated angle θ in comparison with the data. The primary feature of this curve is its monotonous decrease with increasing δ_{rf} throughout the range of the data. This trend is due to the condensate lens, as is demonstrated by comparison to θ without the transformation M_1 (dashed line in Fig. 3). Simply put, a laser sourced at lower heights (greater δ_{rf}) interacts for less time with the condensate. The quadratic Zeeman potential U_{QZE} acts to magnify the divergence of the condensate lens, increasing the slope in this region by roughly a factor of 4. Out of the range of our data, there are two more salient features: (1) The angle θ decreases at $\delta_{\text{rf}} < -5$ kHz. This is due to a reduction in initial width of lasers sourced from the very top of the condensate, since divergence angle is proportional to beam radius for a constant focal length. (2) The angle θ increases for $\delta_{\text{rf}} > 5$ kHz due to diffraction. A combination of diffraction and interactions imposes the minimum divergence possible on the atom laser, in our case approximately 6 mrad.

In conclusion, we have measured the divergence of an atom laser. We demonstrate that in our case, interactions are a critical contributor to the observed divergence. The strong parallel between atom and photon laser beams, both fully coherent, propagating waves, is emphasized by the success of a model obtained by generalization of the standard treatment of optical laser beams. The understanding of atom laser propagation provided by our measurements and model provide a basic tool for future experiments with atom lasers.

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